

The China Mail

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號二十月八九年九月八日

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1890.

日廿月六六年庚寅

PRICE, \$2 PER MONTH.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALLEN, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E. C.; G. GRIERSON & CO., 39, Cornhill; GRIERSON & GORDON, Lycadon Circus, E.C.; G. H. HENRY & CO., 37, Walbrook, E.C.; SAMUEL DAWSON & CO., 150 & 151, London Wall Street; W. M. WILSON, 151, Cannon Street, E.C.; ROBERT WATSON, 13, Fleet Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—ANDREE PRINCE, 35, Rue Lafayette, Paris.

NEW YORK.—J. STEWART HAPPER, THE CHINESE EVANGELICAL OFFICE, 52, West 22d Street.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Posts generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GORDON, Melbourne and Sydney.

CEYLON.—W. M. SMITH & CO., THE APOTHECARY CO., Colombo.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SAVILE & CO., Square, Singapore; C. HENKINS & CO., Manila.

JIHUA.—MAGNO, F. A. DE GRUZ, AMY, N. MOALE, F. C. FEECHER, HEDGE CO., SHANGHAI; LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama; LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & CO.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND.....\$4,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PRO-} \$7,500,000
PRIORITIES.....

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—J. S. MORSE, Esq.
T. E. DAVIES, Esq.
W. H. FORBES, Esq.
H. HOPKINS, Esq.
Hon. J. J. KESWICK,
ALEX. McCONACHIE,
D. R. SASSOON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong.—T. JACKSON, Esq.
Shanghai.—John WALTER, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits—

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Draws granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

THOMAS JACKSON,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, May 13, 1890.

NOTICE.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS' BANK.

1.—The business of the above Bank will be conducted by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on their premises in Hongkong. Business hours on week-days, 10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.

2.—Sums less than \$1, or more than \$250 at one time will not be received. No depositor may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one year.

3.—Depositors in the Savings' Bank having \$100 or more at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.

4.—Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed to depositors on their daily balances.

5.—Each Depositor will be supplied gratis with a Pass-Book which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their Pass-Books but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.

6.—Correspondence to the business of the Bank if marked *On Hongkong Savings' Bank Business* is forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

7.—Withdrawals may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the depositor or his duly appointed agent, and the production of his Pass-Book are necessary.

For the
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
THOMAS JACKSON,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, May 13, 1890.

754

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....\$2,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$58,000.

LONDON:
Head Office, 40, Threadneedle Street, West End Office, 40, Cockspur Street.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN
AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives Money on Deposit, Buys and Sells Bills of Exchange, Issues Letters of Credit, forwards Bills for Collection, and Transacts Banking and Agency Business generally, on terms to be had on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:

Fixed for 12 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 " "

" 3 " 3 " "

ON CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR,
Manager.

Hongkong, August 1, 1890.

1362

Intimations.

THE SHAMEEN HOTEL AND LAND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

IT is hereby notified that at a Meeting of the Directors of this Company held this Day a FINAL CALL of FIVE DOLLARS per Share was made upon all the Members and that the same is Payable to Undersigned at the REGISTERED OFFICE of the Company, 3, Boncannon Arcade, on or before THURSDAY, the 21st DAY of August next.

It is further notified that all Shares not fully paid-up on the 21st day of August, shall in accordance with the Company's Articles of Association be FORFEITED, and legal proceedings to force a payment of all Calls, Instalments, Interest and Expenses, owing upon or in respect of such Shares at the time of the Forfeiture.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
J. A. BARRETTO,
Secretary.

Hongkong, July 29, 1890. 1353

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Ordinary Half-Yearly MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the OFFICE of the Company, No. 14, Praya Central, on MONDAY, the 25th August, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, and a Statement of Accounts to the 30th June, 1890.

The Transfer BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to the 25th August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. GILLIES,
Secretary.

Hongkong, August 5, 1890. 1391

NOTICE.

THE CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IN accordance with the Provision of No. 121 of the Articles of Association, the General Agents have this Day declared an Interim DIVIDEND of 4 PER CENT. for the Half-Year, ending 30th June, 1890, on the Paid-up Capital of the Company.

Dividend WARRANTS payable on THURSDAY, the 19th August, will be issued to Shareholders.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 9th to the 19th August, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, August 5, 1890. 1380

THE BALMORAL GOLD MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Ordinary General MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, at 3 o'clock p.m., on THURSDAY, the 21st day of August, current, for the purpose of considering, and, if approved, of passing the following Special Resolutions:—

1.—That the Capital of The Balmoral Gold Mining Company, LIMITED, be increased from \$150,000 to \$180,000 by the creation of Three Thousand New Shares of \$10 each, to be fully paid-up.

2.—That the said New Shares, in the first instance, allotted to those Shareholders whose names shall appear on the Register of Shareholders of the said Company on the 1st day of September next (and who shall be hereafter requested to send to the Directors for one New Share for every five Old Shares held by them), but that no Shareholder shall be entitled to claim that any fractional part of any New Share be allotted to him.

3.—That all New Shares not applied for by such Shareholders within the time aforesaid, and he disposed of and allotted by the Directors in such manner as they shall think fit.

K. A. STEVENS,
Secretary.

Hongkong, August 7, 1890. 1399

THE HOTEL MARINA.

THIS Strictly FIRST-CLASS HOTEL now moored in the Harbor of Victoria, offers exceptional advantages for Healthfulness and Refreshing Breezes; the avoidance of street noises and unwholesome odors, &c.

Grand Promenade Deck, Airy Dining Room, Ladies' Parlour, Billiard and Reading Rooms, Commodious Bedrooms, with separate Bath-rooms and Veranda to each.

The TABLE D'HOTE is unexcelled.

The HOTEL LAUNCH runs regularly to and from Pudding Wharf and the Hotel, *Free of Charge* for Time-table see Bills.

ANDREW FOSTER, Manager.

Hongkong, July 23, 1890. 1307

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE.

MONEY ADVANCED ON MORTGAGE, or LAND or BUILDINGS; PROPERTIES PURCHASED AND SOLD.

Estate managed, in all kinds of Agency and Commission Business relating to Land, &c., conducted.

Full Particulars can be obtained at the Company's OFFICES, No. 5, Queen's Road Central.

A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.

Hongkong, August 1, 1890. 1358

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE.

THE REGISTER of SHARES of the

Corporation will be CLOSED from

SATURDAY the 6th, to SATURDAY, the 23rd day of August current, (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, August 1, 1890. 1349

INSURANCES.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COM-
PANY.

THE Undersigned Agents for the above

Company, are prepared to ACCEPT

RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

NORTON & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, July 15, 1890. 1349

Intimations.

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE Monthly COMPETITION for the FAIR CHALLENGE CUP will take place on SATURDAY NEXT, the 16th Inst., at 4.30 p.m. Position—standing at 200 Yards; sitting or kneeling at 300 Yards. Entrance Fee, 30 Cents.

MEMBERS are informed that the Association Range has been lent to the Military for the 13th and 14th Instant.

CHARLES FORD,
Hon. Sec., pro tem.

Hongkong, August 11, 1890. 1414

SOCIETE FRANCAISE DES HOUILLES D'ERRE ET DE TOURANE.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby informed that the SECOND CALL of \$31.23 per Share will be payable on or before the 16th August, 1890, at the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
L. SUIDTER,
Secretary.

Huiphong, 12th June, 1890. 1099

THE DARVEL BAY TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF OPENING.

THE Undersigned beg to inform their Friends and the Public that the Extra-ORDINARY General MEETING of the DARVEL BAY TRADING COMPANY, LTD., will be held at No. 9, Queen's Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of August, at Noon, when the subjoined Resolution, which was passed at the Extra-ordinary Meeting of the Company held on the 4th day of August, 1890, will be submitted for Confirmation as a Special Resolution:—

RESOLUTION.

That the Company be wound up voluntarily under the Provisions of the Company's Ordinance 1-65 of 1886, and that FREDERICK ALFRED BURING BROCKELMANN and ERNST RICHARD FUNK be appointed Liquidators of the said Company, with liberty for each of them solely to exercise all the powers of the joint Liquidators.

THE BAR and BILLIARD ROOMS are on the Ground Floor, and are fitted up in interior style. ENGLISH and AMERICAN TABLES.

WINES and LIQUORS of the best qualities and Brandy only will be supplied.

The Undersigned therefore begs the patronage of the Public, hoping to give every satisfaction.

Hongkong, August 1, 1890. 1367

JAS. EDWARDS, Proprietor.

Hongkong, August 1, 1890. 1367

THE MARINE HOTEL, HONGKONG.

Mr. A. B. Colquhoun is to assume the position of Administrator of the rights and privileges ceded to the British South African Company by the Native Chief of Bengal.

A NEW COALFIELD.—A coalfield of considerable extent has been found at Lutai in the Shan States lying to the north-east of Mandalay. Lutai is about 140 miles distant from the latter town, and communication will have to be improved before coal can be made available for use on the Irrawaddy or by river steamers.

During the months of April and May the foreign trade of India, judging from the official figures published, seems to have undergone some remarkable fluctuations. Compared with the corresponding two months of last year the imports show a decline in value of over 38 lakhs of rupees, while the exports increased in value by no less than 227 lakhs. The falling off in the imports is almost entirely due to a stagnation in the trade in yarns and textile fabrics, while, curiously enough, the rise in the value of exports was at the same time chiefly owing to an increased shipment of raw cotton, most of which must have gone to Lancashire. This accounted for 165 lakhs of the increase, the rest being mainly due to larger shipments of jute and seeds.

AFTER a course of four months, Japan's Third Industrial Exhibition was closed on the 31st ultimo. The *Japan Gazette* in its comments on the Exhibition says:—“We may safely set the attendance down at a little over 1,000,000 per day in against 12,000 per day at the previous Exhibition (in 1881), and this notwithstanding improved railway communication and increased population. But it is when we come to consider the exhibitors that we are convinced by the greatest failure, and the failure must be deplored. This will be easily apparent when we explain that the value of exhibits is put down at \$800,000,000, while the sales only amount to one-eighth that sum. Thus we see there remains unclaimed, or did recently, a balance of \$700,000, which, unless some favourable channel of disposal is devised, means far-reaching loss, and in many cases total ruin, to those immediately concerned.”

The gods appear to be ever against the Imperial Government of China in its schemes for progress. A couple of years ago, when the railway question was at full head, and something seemed about to be done, the Temple to Heaven was burned mysteriously, with the result that the reactionary party were provided with a plausible cry that the disaster was sent as a warning. Now again, just as the friends of railway in China were in a state of joyful expectation of a better and a more awful visitation occurs, and in a few hours robs the hope that the progressives had been built up for nothing. The first survey for the Manchurian Railway had already been completed, and everything was in readiness to issue the Foreign loan for the immediate commencement of work upon the line, when the terrible Yellow River again comes to the rescue of the old régime, and no doubt, the superstitious people in the North will now assert that both fire and water have been pressed into service by heaven to show its anger at the projects for introducing the barbarous contrivance from the West. It is certainly most unfortunate. Our latest information from Peking tells us that everything is at a standstill there, and the Imperial Government has in its hands unexpectedly full of masters, which for the moment completely divert its attention from the railway, and, however pressing they may a few weeks ago have considered the railway to Kien. The cry of the miserable inhabitants of the provinces, which are flooded over a wide area, demands the attention of the Government before everything else, and we are informed that for the moment all idea of doing anything in railway building has been abandoned. One Tsinian correspondent, in a letter of recent date, tells us that a breach has also occurred in the embankment in Honan, not far from Cheng-ho, in addition to the big gap in Shantung. The Chinese, when the river was at a very low level in June, and before the Emperor's prayer had been answered with a second deluge, predicted that the earthen banks, which the fierce sun baked dry, and the wind reduced to powder, would not stand a sudden rush of water when the river rose again. Their fears have certainly been justified with quick fulfilment.—*Shantung Mercury*.

The news from the Soudan is interesting, for it brings us in nearer view than any previous occurrence in that region have done of a Pretender who, though not a new comer upon the scene, has until now kept himself out of range. When it was announced that the Djallima had risen against the Mahdi, and that the Baggers had gone to his aid, there was nothing to indicate that anything more serious than a tribal rising in Kordofan had occurred. A later telegram, however, shows that the rising of the Djallima covered a much more serious movement against the Mahdi than any that a local tribe alone could cause. The one man in the world who will be least surprised at what has happened will be Cardinal Lavigerie, whose recent communication to the Brussels Anti-Slavery Conference upon the Soudan movement appears to us for a demonstration of what had been long foreseen. The Soudan has bidden his time, and has appeared on the scene at a time when the Mahdi, after repeated and failing attacks upon the Egyptian frontier, had weakened and as the section of the Djallima was now divided. Apparently there has been careful preparation for this attack, it was known to Cardinal Lavigerie as good an authority as there is in all that relates to North Africa—that the Soudan influence extended beyond the two Niles to the Abyssinian Province of Tigré, so that it is not astonishing to find that the Djallima, near neighbour of the Mahdi in his capital of El Obeid though they were, had been duly prepared for revolt by El Soudan's emissaries. Thus the two fanatical forces which have for so long held sway over large portions of the northern half of Africa have been brought for the first time into contact, and at the first impact, the Mahdi's power has been shattered. It remains to be seen how much farther El Soudan will sail at extending his authority. The organized forces at his disposal are said to number thirty thousand infantry, with two thousand cavalry. His strength is chiefly in the countries south of Tunis and Tripoli, but his followers are to be found as far as Sennar in the south and near the Gold Coast on one side, and Abyssinia on the other. It is a movement that evidently has to be reckoned with, evidently as it is the boast of the Soudan's faction, that they will not lay down their arms until every European in North Africa has been driven into these, we must be prepared for a movement upon the Egyptian frontier when El Soudan has consolidated his position in Kordofan. Destiny brings its retribution, for it was in Kordofan that the defeated Mahdi's predecessor, who was the army of Hicks Pasha,—*London Gazette*.

It has been agreed at a public meeting at Calcutta to promote the formation of a home for European and Eurasian lepers.

The dress of the Chin is apparently designed more to keep off the cold of the ground than that of the atmosphere, as it consists, besides an infinitesimal *languet*, of a cloth hung behind from the shoulders. The woman wears a sort of jersey, of no great amplitude so as one may infer from Lieutenant Rainey's remark that in the presence of strangers they are constrained either to stand or kneel. Both sexes, but especially the males, greatly affect rude ornaments, and Mr. Rainey found some of the Mauching women with about five inches of telegraph wire stuck in their ears. Marriage among the Chin is a love affair, the consent of the girl being indispensable. There are, moreover, no divorces, for when, as not infrequently happens, one man runs off with another's wife he is either killed or killed. This saves much trouble. Among their virtues, and they seem to be courageous and fairly industrious after their rude fashion, the Chin do not include that of sobriety. They have only one drink besides water, a sort of beer, which, it may be remarked, was not introduced by the wicked British; but they do not stint themselves in this. The most remarkable custom of these people, says Mr. Rainey, is their habit of getting drunk on every possible occasion. Every any incident is an excuse to bring out the beer jar—the arrival of a stranger or visitor, the birth of a child, a marriage, a death, a case of sickness, an offering to or consultation of native gods, all sufficient excuse for every one present—men, women, and even tiny children—to get drunk. They frequently keep up these debauches for days. Clearly, all the drunkenness cannot be due to the travelling Briton. The desire for liquid internally is accompanied by an absolute horror of it externally: the Chin never washes his face or his clothes, and very seldom his hands. Their agriculture is all done by the hand; but they nevertheless manage to cultivate a great variety of crops, and like all primitive tribes they gather great stores of food from the river and the forest. It is curious also to read of wonderful bamboo bridges constructed on the cantilever principle, and of primitive aqueducts carrying water sometimes as far as half a mile. If life among the Chin can scarce be said to be comfortable, Mr. Rainey has shown that it can at least be made interesting.—*Calcutta Times*.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A WARNING NOTE.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

12th August, 1890.

Sir.—The shareholders in the Pinjore Company seem to me to have no means of moving the Directors of that supposed-to-be El Dorado to tell us what is being done except through the Press. Several hints have been given in the columns of the daily papers lately, which showed that there were, and is a general desire, by at least ten of the shareholders, to know how the Company stands and what's to be done. I re-examined by Mr. Robinson—My son's services were worth three or four dollars a month and all found.

Au Choi, wife of the plaintiff, said—“I attended to the lamp. That is my usual custom. It was hung on a stick about the height of a man.”

Mr. Francis—None of the planks of the boat were actually broken; they were cracked. Another boat belonging to a friend of mine was about two boats' lengths distant and a little ahead of us.

Chin Man, boat-woman, said—“On the night of the collision my boat was scattered a little beyond Douglas' Wharf, about four boats' lengths from the buoy. I saw the collision occur. There were two or three boats attached to the buoy. The steam launch passed astern of two boats, and turned and ran into the plaintiff's boat. The lamp of plaintiff's boat was burning; every boat had a light. The plaintiff's boat was struck close to the stern. I heard cries of ‘Save life,’ so I pulled up my anchor and rowed to the plaintiff's boat and saved the children.

David Coutts, police constable, said—I was on duty on the beat from Pedder's Wharf westward on the night of the 22nd April. I was in a police boat previous to the collision. We were at Pedder's Wharf about 10 p.m. There were a number of boats close to Douglas' Wharf. Then I saw none of them without a light. It was a calm, clear night, with no moon. There is a fairway to Pedder's Wharf which is kept clear by the police. The Douglas' buoy is at the western limit of the fairway. The current at that place was running from west to east. The ordinary course for steam launches is to run to the east of the buoy.”

By Mr. Francis—When we got to the sampan after the collision we found her nearer the eastern than the western limit of the fairway. She was still anchored when we found her. She had been righted but was full of water. There were about twenty sampans given. She was not in her place at 10 o'clock. She would not have been allowed to remain there if we had seen her, as she was in the fairway. The steam launch was standing by to give assistance.

John Craig, Police Constable, said—I was on duty on the beat from Pedder's Wharf eastward on the night of the 22nd April. A launch would have to keep well up to the Wharf to reach the West side of Pedder's Wharf.

By Mr. Francis—I was at the spot of collision in about three or four minutes after I heard the alarm. The sampan when I saw her was right opposite Pedder's Wharf and about 100 yards distant. I saw the sampan just dry near Pedder's Wharf, and there did not seem to be anything wrong with her.

The evidence of Asama, a quartermaster on the a.s. *Fukien*, taken de *hors* *caso*, was put in. The witness stated that his steamer was lying alongside the Douglas' Wharf, but that he seemed to him a most frivolous application; he did not see the slightest grounds for it.

Mr. Phillipps said that in a former case of the grounds on which an extraneous prisoner was discharged was that there was no date alleged, and he would also draw their Lordships' attention to the fact that Ordinance 26 of 1889 did not give the Magistrate power to go so far as to amend a warrant as Mr. Robinson had done in this case.

The writ was granted and made returnable at 10 o'clock on Thursday.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

(Before His Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, Acting Police Judge.)

Tuesday, Aug. 12th.

APPLICATION FOR A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

Mr. Phillipps, instructed by Mr. Rodyk, made an application for a writ of Habeas Corpus on behalf of Leung Ki, an extraneous prisoner now in Victoria Gaol.

Mr. Phillipps said the prisoner was arrested under a warrant which charged him with murder, burglary and kidnapping of a village called Po Chio in Kwangtung on 17th Mar. last, whereas from the evidence given it appeared that the crimes alleged were committed on 17th May. The prisoner in his affidavit stated that he had been resident in the colony for more than twelve years and had never been in the empire of China during all that time.

The Acting Chief Justice said the Court did not like to refuse a writ of habeas corpus, but that seemed to him a most frivolous application; he did not see the slightest grounds for it.

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IN THE CONCLUSION OF THE CHUNG-KING AGREEMENT.

(Before His Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, Acting Police Judge.)

Tuesday, Aug. 12th.

LAU TAI T. THE STEAM LAUNCH CO.

Mr. Robinson, instructed by Mr. Wilkins, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Francis, Q.C., with Mr. Phillipps, instructed by Mr. Rodyk, for the defence.

Mr. Robinson said this was a case arising out of a collision between one of the steam launch Co.'s launches and the plaintiff's sampan on 22nd April last. The plaintiff's sampan was lying at anchor near the Douglas' Wharf, and all on board were asleep, when the steam launch *Patience* on Pedder's Wharf *fairway*, and all on board were asleep, when the steam launch *Patience* on her way from Tsim-sha-tsui to Pedder's Wharf was struck, causing her to turn over, and throwing all the occupants into the water, one of whom, a son of the plaintiff, aged 17 years, was drowned. The sampan was not in the fairway and she exhibited a light. For some reason or another the steam launch appeared to have swerved from her course and run into the sampan. The plaintiff claimed \$300 as damages and compensation.

For the defence it was denied that the sampan was clear of the fairway and that she exhibited a light.

Mr. Lau Tai T. the plaintiff, said—I have been a boatman plying from Pedder's Wharf for the last twenty years. I have always been engaged in a movement to be reckoned with, evidently as it is the boast of the *Siamese* faction, that they will not lay down their arms until every European in North Africa has been driven into these, we must be prepared for a movement upon the Egyptian frontier when El Soudan has consolidated his position in Kordofan. Destiny brings its retribution, for it was in Kordofan that the defeated Mahdi's predecessor, who was the army of Hicks Pasha,—*London Gazette*.

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Mails.

Mails.

Mails.

Intimations.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eleven sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Harbour shore are marked 1, near the Kowloon shore 2, and those in the body of the Harbour 3.

Shipping or midway between each shore are marked 4, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section.	1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.	7. From Naval Yard to Blue Buildings.
2. From Gas Works to Jardine's Wharf.	2 P. M. S. S. Co.	8. From Blue Buildings to East Point.
3. From Jardine's Wharf to the Harbour Master's Office.	9. From Kuleet's Island to North Point.	10. Kowloon Wharves.
4. From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.	11. Jardine's Wharf.	11. Pollard's Wharf.
5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Pollard's Wharf.		

Section.

1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.

2. From Gas Works to Jardine's Wharf.

3. From Jardine's Wharf to the Harbour Master's Office.

4. From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Pollard's Wharf.

6. From Pollard's Wharf to the Naval Yard.

7. From Naval Yard to Blue Buildings.

8. From Blue Buildings to East Point.

9. From Kuleet's Island to North Point.

10. Kowloon Wharves.

11. Jardine's Wharf.

12. From East Point to Green Island.

13. From North Point to Kuleet's Island.

14. From Kowloon Wharves to the Gas Works.

15. From Jardine's Wharf to the Naval Yard.

16. From Naval Yard to the Gas Works.

17. From Gas Works to Jardine's Wharf.

18. From Jardine's Wharf to the Harbour Master's Office.

19. From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

20. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Pollard's Wharf.

21. From Pollard's Wharf to the Naval Yard.

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24. From Jardine's Wharf to the Harbour Master's Office.

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